



**CDPAC/CSL CRIB Notes**  
**Enough Licensed Care?**  
**December 2001**



**Caring Without a License: Child Care Agencies are Reaching Out to “Exempt” Providers with Training and Support. By Kathleen Barrows. Action Alliance for Children. (The Alliance, Oakland, California) 2000. 4p.**

FULL TEXT at: [www.4children.org/news/1100care.htm](http://www.4children.org/news/1100care.htm)

[“This short article explains that some parents must choose exempt providers because there is no space in any licensed program (experts estimate that there is enough licensed child care for only about 1/5 of the children who need it). Others choose exempt care because they need care during nontraditional hours. Parents on CalWorks may feel pressured to take a job right away, leaving little time to search for licensed care. Other parents make a positive choice to leave their children with a trusted relative or friend.”]

[CDPAC Request 288]

**Non-Licensed Forms of Child Care in Homes: Issues and Recommendations for State Support. By Gwen Morgan, Kim Elliott, Christine Beaudette, and Sheri Azer. Updated by Sarah LeMoine. Wheelock College Institute for Leadership and Career Initiatives. Boston, Massachusetts. June 2001. 23p.**

FULL TEXT at: <http://www.nccic.org/pubs/nonlic-wheelock.pdf>

[“This report makes recommendations to states on how to support non-licensed (or informal) child care in homes. ‘Informal care’ includes relative care, kith care, care by friends, care by neighbors, in-home care and others depending on the definition of family child care homes. The recommendations include criminal record checks, child abuse/neglect clearances, and training for care givers.”]

[CDPAC Request 289]

**Understanding Child Care Demand and Supply Issues: New Lessons from Los Angeles. By Linda Jacobson and others. Policy Analysis for California Education. University of California, Berkeley, California. PACE Policy Brief 01-2. June 2001. 8p.**

FULL TEXT at: [http://www.gse.berkeley.edu/research/PACE/POLICY\\_BRIEF\\_01-2.pdf](http://www.gse.berkeley.edu/research/PACE/POLICY_BRIEF_01-2.pdf)

[“ With the shortage of quality child care options, rising rates of employed mothers with young children, initiatives to boost school readiness and government’s push to move single mothers from welfare to work, the demand for organized child care continues. This paper addresses the issues of determining where child care supply is falling short and how can fresh funding be allocated across neighborhoods to correct the unequal distribution of supply.”]

[CDPAC Request 290]

*In our continuing quest to highlight relevant materials in a variety of formats, we would like to showcase the following items. Some of these materials are copyrighted and may not be photocopied in their entirety. However, they may be borrowed from your local library, purchased online or at a bookstore, or, in some cases, may be viewed and/or downloaded full-text from the Internet.*

**A Fragile Foundation: State Child Care Assistance Policies. Children's Defense Fund. (The Fund, Washington DC) 2001. 232p.**

DESCRIPTION/ORDER: <http://www.cdfwebstore.com/cgi-local/SoftCart.exe/cgi-local/smpagegen.exe?U+scstore+xfks3407ff073b07+-p+-c+scstore.cfg+B-233>

[“The Children's Defense Fund reports that, although some states have made progress in their efforts to help low-income families afford child care, the fragile foundation of state policies could be shattered as the economy weakens. Data arriving after "A Fragile Foundation" went to press paint an even bleaker picture: Florida is now considering making school-age children ineligible for child care assistance; at least 2,000 California families who left welfare but receive child care assistance have been notified that they are scheduled to lose their child care assistance as of Feb. 1, 2001; and Iowa plans to cut funding for child care resource and referral services by 30 percent.”]

**2001 Family Child Care Licensing Study. The Children's Foundation. (The Foundation, Washington, DC) August 2001. 228p.**

DESCRIPTION/ORDER at: <http://www.childrensfoundation.net/publications/fccls98.htm>

[“This study identifies and separates data in each state into family child care homes (6 or fewer) and group family child care homes (7-12 children). The information includes: number of regulated homes, provider qualifications, available resources, and 20 other categories.”]